

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



ORDER OF THE PROCEEDINGS
AT THE
DARWIN CELEBRATION
HELD AT CAMBRIDGE
JUNE 22—JUNE 24
1909

WITH A SKETCH OF DARWIN'S LIFE

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BZP (Darwin)



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DARWIN CELEBRATION



Elliot & Fry, Photo

Walker & Blackwell, ph. sc

Ch. Darwin

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PREFACE

AT a meeting of the Council of the Senate held on Monday, December 2, 1907, a Committee was appointed to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Centenary of the birth of Charles Darwin. On February 13, 1908, it was agreed by Grace of the Senate to hold a Darwin Celebration in the course of the year 1909, and in the following month the Committee was increased in size and constituted as follows: The Vice-Chancellor (Rev. E. S. Roberts, Master of Gonville and Caius College), the Master of Pembroke College (Rev. Dr A. J. Mason), the Master of Christ's College (Dr Peile), the Registry of the University (Mr J. W. Clark), Professor Sir Robert Ball, Professor Bateson, Dr Bonney, Mr Durnford, Dr Fletcher, Professor Forsyth, Dr Gaskell, Professor McKenny Hughes, Mr A. Hutchinson, Professor Langley, Professor Larmor, Professor Liveing, Dr Marr, Mr Punnett, Professor Sedgwick, Professor Seward, Mr Shipley.

By Grace of the Senate, March 4, 1909, it was agreed to contribute the sum of £500 from the University Chest towards the expense of the Celebration; and at a subsequent date the Vice-Chancellor (Rev. A. J. Mason, Master of Pembroke College) announced to the Senate that an anonymous benefactor had generously offered to contribute an additional £500.

In the preparation of the Sketch of Mr Darwin's life, which follows the lines of the Epitome included in the Memorial volume of essays, *Darwin and Modern Science*, recently published by the Syndics of the University Press, we

have received considerable assistance from Mr Francis Darwin, to whom we offer our cordial thanks. The portraits reproduced as the Frontispiece and as Plates II, IV, VI, and X are reproduced from plates originally published in *More Letters of Charles Darwin*. For the use of these we are indebted to Mr Francis Darwin, and to the courtesy of Mr John Murray. For the loan of Plate V our thanks are due to Mr John Murray, by whom the illustration was first published in an edition of the *Journal of Researches* in 1890. Plate III is from a photograph taken by permission of the Master of Christ's College by Messrs Scott and Wilkinson of Cambridge. Plate I is reproduced from a photograph in the possession of Sir George Darwin, and Plates VII, VIII, IX are from originals supplied by Mr Francis Darwin.

J. W. CLARK }
A. C. SEWARD } *Honorary Secretaries,*
 } *Darwin Celebration Committee.*

CAMBRIDGE,
June, 1909.



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



DARWIN COMMEMORATION

June 22—24, 1909

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, JUNE 22

8.30 to 11 p.m. Reception of Delegates and other invited Guests by the Chancellor of the University (Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S., Sc.D.) in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

By the kind permission of the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse the College Gardens will be accessible from the Museum.

[Evening dress, Academic robes, and Orders will be worn. (Members of the Senate will wear Hoods and Bands and Doctors will wear Scarlet.)

L'habit sera de rigueur (pour les Universitaires costume Académique) et décorations.

Frack, Akademischer Ornat, und Orden.]

It is very important that invitation cards should be shown at the entrance to the Museum.

Delegates and other Guests who are not Resident Members of the Senate will be received by the Chancellor at the head of the Staircase. After being received Guests are requested to pass on into the Picture Galleries. The entrance to the Refreshment marquee and to the Grounds of Peterhouse is from the First Egyptian room on the ground-floor.

In order to avoid confusion in calling carriages after the Reception, Guests are requested to see that on alighting from their carriages on arrival at the Fitzwilliam Museum they receive a numbered ticket from the Policeman on duty.

Geological Collection

The rock-specimens collected by Darwin during the voyage of the *Beagle* are exhibited in the Sedgwick Museum, Downing Street.

University Library

The Librarian has arranged an Exhibition of MSS. and Books illustrating the progress of Scientific Study.

Enquiries

Enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, Darwin Celebration, The Botany School.

Professor Seward will be in his room at the Botany School, Downing Street, on Tuesday, June 22, between 2.30 and 5.30.

J. W. CLARK, M.A.	}	<i>Honorary Secretaries, Darwin Celebration.</i>
A. C. SEWARD, M.A.		

June, 1909.



The Mount, Shrewsbury



Autotype Co. ph.

Walker & Cockerell. pa. m.

Charles Darwin & his sister Catherine
From a chalk drawing in the possession of
Miss Wedgwood of Leith Hill Place.

A SKETCH OF DARWIN'S LIFE¹

1809 CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN, born Feb. 12, at The Mount, Shrewsbury (Plate I), the house of his father, Dr Robert Waring Darwin (b. 1766, d. 1848), who was the son of Erasmus Darwin (b. 1731, d. 1802), Poet, Physician and Evolutionist. On the mother's side Charles Darwin was grandson of Josiah Wedgwood (b. 1730, d. 1795), the founder of the Etruria Pottery Works, Staffordshire.

Charles Darwin retained a strong feeling of love and respect for his father's memory. His recollection of everything connected with him was peculiarly distinct, and he spoke of him frequently, generally prefacing an anecdote with some such phrase as "My father, who was the wisest man I ever knew."

"He was about 6 feet 2 inches in height, with broad shoulders, and very corpulent, so that he was the largest man whom I ever saw....His chief mental characteristics were his powers of observation and his sympathy, neither of which have I ever seen exceeded or even equalled." Darwin's *Autobiography*.

The house is charmingly placed on a steep bank above the Severn. The terraced bank is traversed by a long walk leading from end to end, still called "The Doctor's Walk." At one point in this walk grows a Spanish chestnut, the branches of which bend back parallel to themselves in a curious manner, and this was Darwin's favourite tree as a boy where he and his sister Catherine (Plate II) had each their special seat.

1817 "At 8½ years old I went to Mr Case's school." [A day-school at Shrewsbury kept by the Rev. G. Case, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel.] "By the time I went to this day-school my taste for natural history, and more especially for collecting, was well developed. I tried to make out the names of plants, and collected all sorts of things, shells, seals, franks, coins, and

¹ The quotations are taken for the most part from Charles Darwin's *Autobiography* (*Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, Vol. I, Chapters I and II), from the Pocket Diary, and from letters published in the *Life and Letters* or in *More Letters of Charles Darwin*.

minerals. The passion for collecting which leads a man to be a systematic naturalist, a virtuoso, or a miser, was very strong in me, and was clearly innate, as none of my sisters or brother ever had this taste."

1818 "I was at school at Shrewsbury under a great scholar, Dr Butler; I learnt absolutely nothing, except by amusing myself by reading and experimenting in Chemistry."

1825 "As I was doing no good at school, my father wisely took me away at a rather earlier age than usual, and sent me (Oct. 1825) to Edinburgh University with my brother, where I stayed for two years."

1828 "As it was decided that I should be a clergyman, it was necessary that I should go to one of the English Universities and take a degree."

Began residence at Christ's College, Cambridge, in the Lent term. "Carolus Darwin admissus est pensionarius minor sub Mro Shaw." (Christ's College Admission Book.)

Christ's College was founded in 1505 by the Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII. Darwin's rooms are on the south side of the first court (Staircase G), above and to the right of the doorway shown in the illustration (Plate III).

"During the three years which I spent at Cambridge my time was wasted, as far as the academical studies were concerned, as completely as at Edinburgh and at school."

"In order to pass the B.A. Examination, it was...necessary to get up Paley's 'Evidences of Christianity,' and his 'Moral Philosophy.'...The careful study of these works, without attempting to learn any part by rote, was the only part of the academical course which...was of the least use to me in the education of my mind."

"I have not as yet mentioned a circumstance which influenced my whole career more than any other. This was my friendship with Professor Henslow (Plate IV)...He kept open house once every week when all undergraduates and some older members of the University, who were attached to science, used to meet in the evening....Before long I became well acquainted with Henslow, and during the latter half of my time at Cambridge took long walks with him on most days; so that I was called by some of the dons 'the man who walks with Henslow.'"

"As time passed on at Cambridge I became very intimate with Professor Henslow, and his kindness was unbounded; he continually asked me to his house, and allowed me to accompany him in his walks. He talked on all subjects, including his deep sense of religion, and was entirely open. I owe



Scott & Wilkinson, phot.

Mr Darwin's rooms in Christ's College
(Front Court, Staircase G, First floor)



John Stevens Henslow



H.M.S. "Beagle" in the Straits of Magellan

more than I can express to this excellent man. His kindness was steady: when Captain FitzRoy offered to give up part of his own cabin to any naturalist who would join the expedition in H.M.S. *Beagle*, Professor Henslow recommended me, as one who knew very little, but who, he thought, would work. I was strongly attached to natural history, and this attachment I owed, in large part, to him." C. Darwin in L. Jenyns' *Memoir of Henslow*, 1862.

1831 Passed the examination for the B.A. degree in January and kept the two following terms.

"On returning home [August] from my short geological tour in North Wales [with Professor Sedgwick], I found a letter from Henslow, informing me that Captain FitzRoy was willing to give up part of his own cabin to any young man who would volunteer to go with him without pay as naturalist to the voyage of the *Beagle*."

Dec. 27. "Sailed from England on our circumnavigation" in H.M.S. *Beagle*, a barque of 235 tons, carrying 6 guns, under Captain FitzRoy (Plate V).

"It shall be as a birthday for the rest of my life."

"The voyage of the *Beagle* has been by far the most important event in my life, and has determined my whole career."

"Everything about which I thought or read was made to bear directly on what I had seen or was likely to see; and this habit of mind was continued during the five years of the voyage. I feel sure that it was this training which has enabled me to do whatever I have done in science."

1836 Oct. 4. "Reached Shrewsbury after absence of 5 years and 2 days."

"You cannot imagine how gloriously delightful my first visit was at home; it was worth the banishment."

Dec. 13. Went to live at Cambridge (Fitzwilliam Street).

1837 "On my return home [in the *Beagle*] in the autumn of 1836 I immediately began to prepare my journal for publication, and then¹ saw how many facts indicated the common descent of species....In July (1837) I opened my first note-book for facts in relation to the origin of species, about which I had long reflected, and never ceased working for the next twenty years. ...Had been greatly struck from about month of previous March on character of South American fossils, and species on Galapagos Archipelago. These facts origin (especially latter) of all my views."

¹ On the question of when Darwin's mind was first turned towards Evolution, see Professor Judd in *Darwin and Modern Science* (Cambridge, 1909), also the introduction to *The Foundations of the Origin of Species*.

"On March 7, 1837, I took lodgings in [36] Great Marlborough Street in London, and remained there for nearly two years, until I was married."

1838

"In October 1838, that is, fifteen months after I had begun my systematic enquiry, I happened to read for amusement 'Malthus on Population,' and being well prepared to appreciate the struggle for existence which everywhere goes on from long-continued observation of the habits of animals and plants, it at once struck me that under these circumstances favourable variations would tend to be preserved, and unfavourable ones to be destroyed. The result of this would be the formation of new species. Here then I had at last got a theory by which to work; but I was so anxious to avoid prejudice, that I determined not for some time to write even the briefest sketch of it."

1839

Married at Maer (Staffordshire) to his cousin, Emma Wedgwood, b. 1808, d. 1896, daughter of Josiah Wedgwood. (Plate VI.)

Dec. 31. "Entered 12 Upper Gower Street" [now 110 Gower Street, London].

"If the character of my father's working life is to be understood, the conditions of ill-health, under which he worked, must be constantly borne in mind....No one indeed, except my mother, knows the full amount of suffering he endured, or the full amount of his wonderful patience. For all the latter years of his life she never left him for a night; and her days were so planned that all his resting hours might be shared with her. She shielded him from every avoidable annoyance, and omitted nothing that might save him trouble, or prevent him becoming overtired, or that might alleviate the many discomforts of his ill-health. I hesitate to speak thus freely of a thing so sacred as the life-long devotion which prompted all this constant and tender care. But it is, I repeat, a principal feature of his life, that for nearly forty years he never knew one day of the health of ordinary men, and that thus his life was one long struggle against the weariness and strain of sickness. And this cannot be told without speaking of the one condition which enabled him to bear the strain and fight out the struggle to the end." Francis Darwin in *The Life and Letters*.

Published *Journal and Researches*, being Vol. III. of the *Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of H.M.S. Adventure and Beagle*....

1842

"In June 1842 I first allowed myself the satisfaction of writing a very brief abstract of my [species] theory in pencil in 35 pages¹; and this was

¹ This MS, published under the title *The Foundations of the Origin of Species*, will be presented by the Syndics of the University Press to the Delegates attending the Celebration.



Walker & Beckett ph. n.

Mrs Darwin.



Mr Darwin's House at Down



The Sandwalk at Down

enlarged during the summer of 1844 into one of 230 pages, which I had fairly copied out and still [1876] possess¹."

Sept. 14. Settled at the village of Down in Kent. (Plate VII.) "My life goes on like clockwork, and I am fixed on the spot where I shall end it."

Darwin's house lies 18 miles from London, close to the village of Down, which stands in a solitary upland country, 500 or 600 feet above sea-level,—a country with little natural beauty, but possessing a certain charm in the shaws, or straggling strips of wood, capping the chalky banks and looking down upon the quiet ploughed lands of the valleys. The village, of a few hundred inhabitants, consists of three little streets of cottages meeting by the flint-built church. It is a place where new-comers are seldom seen, and where the names occurring in the old church registers are still borne by the villagers.

"Its chief merit is its extreme rurality. I think I was never in a more perfectly quiet country." (1843.)

The Sandwalk (Plate VIII) was planted by my father with a variety of trees, such as hazel, alder, lime, hornbeam, birch, privet, and dogwood, and with a long line of hollies all down the exposed side. Here he took a certain number of turns every day, and used to count them by means of a heap of flints, one of which he kicked aside each time he passed. The Sandwalk was our play-ground as children, and here we continually saw my father as he walked round. He liked to see what we were doing, and was ever ready to sympathise in any fun that was going on. With regard to the Sandwalk, in connection with our father, his children's earliest recollections coincide with their latest,—so unchanging were his habits.

Adapted from Francis Darwin's *Reminiscences* in *Life and Letters*.

Publication of *The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*; being Part I. of the *Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle*.

"I wish that some doubly rich millionaire would take it into his head to have borings made in some of the Pacific and Indian atolls, and bring home cores for slicing from a depth of 500 or 600 feet." C. Darwin, 1881.

"Though the 'doubly rich millionaire' has not been forthcoming, the energy, in England, of Professor Sollas, and in New South Wales of Professor Anderson Stuart, served to set on foot a project, which, aided at first by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and afterwards taken up jointly by the Royal Society, the New South Wales Government, and the Admiralty, has led to the most definite and conclusive

¹ A Volume containing both these Essays will be published by the Cambridge University Press in June of this year.

results....The verdict arrived at, after this most exhaustive study of a series of cores obtained from depths twice as great as that thought necessary by Darwin was as follows:—

“The whole of the cores are found to be built up of those organisms which are seen forming coral-reefs near the surface of the ocean—many of them evidently, *in situ*; and not the slightest indication could be detected, by chemical or microscopic means, which suggested the proximity of non-calcareous rocks, even in the lowest portions brought up.”

J. W. Judd in *Darwin and Modern Science*.

“I am very full of Darwin's new theory of Coral Islands, and have urged Whewell to make him read it at our next meeting. I must give up my volcanic crater theory for ever, though it cost me a pang at first, for it accounted for so much....Yet spite of all this, the whole theory is knocked on the head.” Lyell, 1837.

“I never forget that almost everything which I have done in science I owe to the study of his [Sir Charles Lyell's] great works.”

1844 Publication of *Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands visited during the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle*; being Part II. of the *Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle*.

1845 Publication of the *Journal of Researches* as a separate book.

1846 Publication of *Geological Observations on South America*; being Part III. of the *Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle*.

1851 Publication of a *Monograph of the Fossil Lepadidæ* and of a *Monograph of the sub-class Cirripedia* (Barnacles).

1853 Received one of the two Royal medals which are awarded by the Sovereign upon the recommendation of the Council of the Royal Society.

“Amongst my letters received this morning, I opened first one from Colonel Sabine [Treasurer of the Royal Society]; the contents certainly surprised me very much, but, though the letter was a *very kind one*, somehow, I cared very little indeed for the announcement it contained. I then opened yours, and such is the effect of warmth, friendship, and kindness from one that is loved, that the very same fact, told as you told it, made me glow with pleasure till my very heart throbbed. Believe me, I shall not soon forget the pleasure of your letter. Such hearty, affectionate sympathy is worth more than all the medals that ever were or will be coined.” Letter to Hooker, 1853. (Plate X.)

1854 Publication of Monographs of the Balanidae and Verrucidae.



Charles Darwin, 1849



A. J. Hawker Wimborne, photo.

Walker & Co. London, photo.

Sir Joseph Hooker 1897.

"The value of the Cirripede monograph lies not merely in the fact that it is a very admirable piece of work, and constituted a great addition to positive knowledge, but still more in the circumstance that it was a piece of critical self-discipline, the effect of which manifested itself in everything your father wrote afterwards." T. H. Huxley to F. Darwin, 1887.

"One result was that he would never allow a depreciatory remark to pass unchallenged on the poorest class of scientific workers, provided that their work was honest, and good of its kind. I have always regarded it as one of the finest traits in his character,—this generous appreciation of the hod-men of science, and of their labours...and it was monographing the Barnacles that brought it about." Sir J. D. Hooker to F. Darwin, 1887.

1856 "Early in 1856 Lyell advised me to write out my views pretty fully, and I began at once to do so on a scale three or four times as extensive as that which was afterwards followed in my *Origin of Species*."

1858 Joint paper by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace "On the Tendency of Species to form Varieties; and on the perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection," communicated to the Linnean Society by Sir Charles Lyell and Sir Joseph Hooker. (Read July 1.)

"I was at first very unwilling to consent [to the communication of his MS. to the Society] as I thought Mr Wallace might consider my doing so unjustifiable, for I did not then know how generous and noble was his disposition."

1859 Nov. 24. Publication of *The Origin of Species* (1250 copies).

"I never even built a castle in the air of such success as it has met with; I do not mean the sale, but the impression it has made on you (whom I have always looked at as chief judge) and Hooker and Huxley. The whole has infinitely exceeded my wildest hopes." From a letter to Lyell, 1859.

"I have received your kind note and the copy; I am infinitely pleased and proud at the appearance of my child...You are really too generous to me about the, to me, scandalously heavy corrections. Are you not acting unfairly towards yourself?" From a letter to Mr John Murray, 1859.

"The most potent instrument for the extension of the realm of natural knowledge which has come into men's hands, since the publication of Newton's 'Principia,' is Darwin's 'Origin of Species.'" Huxley, 1887.

"The oldest of all philosophies, that of Evolution, was bound hand and foot and cast into utter darkness during the millennium of theological scholasticism. But Darwin poured new life-blood into the ancient frame; the bonds burst, and the revived thought of ancient Greece has proved

itself to be a more adequate expression of the universal order of things than any of the schemes which have been accepted by the credulity and welcomed by the superstition of seventy later generations of men." Huxley, 1887.

Dec. 26. Publication of Huxley's celebrated review of the *Origin* in the *Times*.

"Have you seen the splendid essay and notice of my book in the *Times*? I cannot avoid a strong suspicion that it is by Huxley....It will do grand service." C. Darwin to J. D. Hooker, 1859.

1860 Publication of the second edition of the *Origin* (3000 copies).

Publication of a *Naturalist's Voyage*.

June 28. Pitched battle over the *Origin* at the Oxford meeting of the British Association. Defeat of the Bishop of Oxford by Huxley.

"On the whole...the supporters of Mr Darwin's views in 1860 were numerically extremely insignificant. There is not the slightest doubt that, if a general council of the Church scientific had been held at that time, we should have been condemned by an overwhelming majority." Huxley, 1887.

1861 Publication of the third edition of the *Origin* (2000 copies).

1862 Publication of the book *On the various contrivances by which Orchids are fertilised by Insects*.

"Another favourite place was 'Orchis Bank,' above the quiet Cudham valley, where fly- and musk-orchids grew among the junipers, and *Cephalanthera* and *Neottia* under the beech boughs."

1864 Received the Copley Medal, the highest honour which the Royal Society can confer.

"Some old members of the Royal are quite shocked at my having the Copley."

That such a feeling existed is clear from the action of the Council in pointedly omitting from the grounds of their award the *theory* set forth in the *Origin*. That this book could within five years of its publication be valued by the Royal Society merely as a "mass of observations, etc.," is striking evidence of the slow progress of Evolution. It may perhaps be said that 1870 is the date at which the current of scientific opinion is seen to be definitely flowing in the direction of Evolution: and 1880 the time by which it had reached its full volume. Mr Huxley wrote in 1880:

“Those who have watched the progress of science within the last ten years will bear me out to the full, when I assert that there is no field of biological inquiry in which the influence of the *Origin of Species* is not traceable.”

It is interesting to find that of the sixty scientific societies of which Darwin was an honorary member, only 15, or one quarter, elected him before 1870. As to the magnitude of the change in public opinion Mr Huxley wrote in 1887:

“The contrast between the present condition of public opinion upon the Darwinian question; between the estimation in which Darwin’s views are now held in the scientific world; between the acquiescence, or at least quiescence, of the theologians of the self-respecting order at the present day and the outburst of antagonism on all sides in 1858–9, when the new theory respecting the origin of species first became known to the older generation to which I belong, is so startling that, except for documentary evidence, I should be sometimes inclined to think my memories dreams.”

1865 Read a paper before the Linnean Society “On the Movements and Habits of Climbing plants.” (Published as a book in 1875.)

1866 Publication of the fourth edition of the *Origin* (1250 copies).

1867 Received the Prussian Order “Pour le Mérite.”

1868 Publication of the *Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication*.

“About my book I will give you [Sir Joseph Hooker] a bit of advice. Skip the whole of Vol. 1., except the last chapter (and that need only be skimmed) and skip largely in the 2nd volume; and then you will say it is a very good book.”

1869 Publication of the fifth edition of the *Origin*.

1871 Publication of *The Descent of Man*.

“Although in the *Origin of Species* the derivation of any particular species is never discussed, yet I thought it best, in order that no honourable man should accuse me of concealing my views, to add that by the work in question ‘light would be thrown on the origin of man and his history.’”

“Darwin’s work in regard to the descent of man has not been surpassed; the more we immerse ourselves in the study of the structural relationships between apes and man, the more is our path illumined by the clear light radiating from him, and through his calm and deliberate investigation, based on a mass of material in the accumulation of which he has

never had an equal. Darwin's fame will be bound up for all time with the unprejudiced investigation of the question of all questions, the descent of the human race." G. Schwalbe in *Darwin and Modern Science*.

- 1872 Publication of the sixth edition of the *Origin*.
Publication of *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*.
- 1874 Publication of the second edition of *The Descent of Man*.
Publication of the second edition of *The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*.
- 1875 Publication of *Insectivorous Plants*.
"My book on 'Insectivorous Plants' was published in July 1875—that is sixteen years after my first observations. The delay in this case, as with all my other books, has been a great advantage to me; for a man after a long interval can criticise his own work, almost as well as if it were that of another person."
Publication of the second edition of *Variation of Animals and Plants*.
Publication of *The Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants* as a separate book.
- 1876 Wrote Autobiographical Sketch (*Life and Letters*, Vol. I. Chap. II.).
Publication of *The Effects of Cross and Self-fertilisation*.
"It is remarkable that this book, the result of eleven years of experimental work, owed its origin to a chance observation. My father had raised two beds of *Linaria vulgaris*—one set being the offspring of cross- and the other of self-fertilisation. These plants were grown for the sake of some observations on inheritance, and not with any view to cross-breeding, and he was astonished to observe that the offspring of self-fertilisation were clearly less vigorous than the others." Francis Darwin, 1887.
- 1877 Publication of *The Different Forms of Flowers on Plants of the same species*.
"I do not suppose that I shall publish any more books....I cannot endure being idle, but heaven knows whether I am capable of any more good work."
"It may be that eventually many things will be viewed in a different light, but Darwin's investigations will always form the foundation of Floral Biology on which the future may continue to build." K. Goebel in *Darwin and Modern Science*.
- 1879 Publication of his biographical sketch of Erasmus Darwin as an introduction to E. Krause's Essay, 1882.

1880 Publication of *The Power of Movement in Plants*.

"Whether this masterly conception of the unity of what has hitherto seemed a chaos of unrelated phenomena will be sustained, time alone will show. But no one can doubt the importance of what Mr Darwin has done, in showing that for the future the phenomena of plant movement can and indeed must be studied from a single point of view." Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, 1882.

"It has always pleased me to exalt plants in the scale of organised beings."

1881 Publication of *The Formation of Vegetable Mould, through the Action of Worms*.

1882 Charles Darwin died at Down, April 19, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, April 26, in the north aisle of the Nave a few feet from the grave of Sir Isaac Newton.

"As for myself, I believe that I have acted rightly in steadily following and devoting my life to Science. I feel no remorse from having committed any great sin, but have often and often regretted that I have not done more direct good to my fellow creatures."

In 1885, Mr Huxley, referring to "the manifestation of public feeling not only in these realms, but throughout the civilised world," called forth by the death of Charles Darwin, said:—"The causes of this deep and wide outburst of emotion are not far to seek. We had lost one of these rare ministers and interpreters of Nature whose names mark epochs in the advance of natural knowledge. For, whatever be the ultimate verdict of posterity upon this or that opinion which Mr Darwin has propounded; whatever adumbrations or anticipations of his doctrines may be found in the writings of his predecessors; the broad fact remains that, since the publication and by reason of the publication, of the *Origin of Species* the fundamental conceptions and the aims of the students of living Nature have been completely changed."

Cambridge :

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AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

